

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY APRIL 9 1882.

[VOL. XII. NO. 112.]

POLITICAL.

JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Halifax county, friendly to the re-election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States, met at Peyton P. Harvey's on the 17th ult.

On motion, JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. J. JUDGE and BENJAMIN W. AVANT, appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

We, a portion of the freemen of Halifax, N. C. peaceably assembled, as our Constitution guarantees us the right to do, believing that our civil and political liberties may be promoted hereby, have

Resolved, 1st, That in our opinion, the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States, is loudly called for, by the peculiar exigencies of the times, which require all the firmness and patriotism of our oldest and ablest statesmen.

Resolved, 2dly, That to promote his re-election, six persons be appointed by this meeting who with such others as may be selected for that purpose, shall nominate a suitable person as Elector for this electoral district.

Resolved, 3dly, That to prevent any division in the ranks of the Jackson party which was lately so triumphant, and to avoid any unnecessary excitement, by a premature agitation of the question of the succession, our delegates be instructed to urge the necessity of nominating an elector, who will not support Vice-President any aspirant, or the partisan of any aspirant, to the office of Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, 4thly, That the well known abilities of PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, his talented opposition to the Thrill and Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the soundness of his political creed, render him worthy of our confidence; and there is no man whom we would prefer for the second office in the gift of the people.

In compliance with the second resolution, Col. Thomas Nicholson, Col. Willis Johnston, Edmund B. Freeman, Charles Shiloh, Thomas M. Crowl, and Willis Alston, Esqrs. were duly appointed.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and forwarded for publication in the *Roanoke Advocate*.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Chm.

J. J. JUDGE } Secretaries.
B. W. AVANT }

JACKSON MEETING.

A respectable meeting of the citizens of Richmond County, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, was held at Rockingham on the 21st inst. at which Robt. Powell, Esq. presided, and F. T. Leak acted as Secretary.

After an examination from the Chair, of the objects of the meeting, on motion, P. M. Powell, J. D. Pemberton, and F. T. Leak, were appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; which Committee reported the following Preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

As a portion of the freemen of the country, we have the right, and it is also our duty, on all proper occasions, to offer to the consideration of our fellow-citizens, our opinions on any particular policy of the General Government, and upon the course of any particular administration; as also to express our preferences between candidates for our suffrages, particularly between those who aspire to the highest station in our Government. And as it is but too apparent, to every observer of events in the South, that that system, usually denominated the Protective System, a system which has been fastened upon the country, by a combination of sectional interests, constituting, as we believe, the exclusive recipients of its benefits, and which is rendered still more odious by the project of Mr. Clay, has already effected incalculable if not irreparable mischief, if in any other way, surely in that worst of all ways, by estranging the attachments of a large and talented portion of our Southern people, from that sheet-anchor of our safety, the union of the States.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we view with regret the evidence of a disposition on the part of a majority in Congress to perpetuate a policy which is believed to be a violation of our rights & destructive of our interests, and known to be interruptive of our internal harmony, and dangerous to the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the general course of the present administration, in matters of internal policy, aiming as it does, at compromise and conciliation, among the various conflicting interests which diversify our wide spread country, has our entire approbation; and that the principle early announced and subsequently acted upon by this administration, in respect to foreign nations, "to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong,"

also receives our cordial sanction. Thus confirming our confidence in the exalted patriotism and manly frankness of Andrew Jackson, and in his peculiar fitness for his present high station.

Resolved, That we heartily unite with our fellow citizens in other parts of the Union in recommending him for re-election, and that we will contribute our honest endeavours to bring about so desirable an event.

Therefore, Resolved, That we approve of the District Convention, to be held in this place, in April next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the Jackson Electoral Ticket, and that we will elect five Delegates to attend the same. And should a vacancy occur in our said Delegation, the remaining Delegates shall have power to supply the same.

And Whereas, a convention, is to be held in Baltimore, in May next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be run for Vice President by the friends of Gen. Jackson, to which Convention, L. D. Henry, of Fayetteville, has been appointed a Delegate for this District.

Therefore, Resolved, That we approve both of said Convention and of said selection of Delegate. And although we do not hesitate to designate Judge Smith, of S. C. and P. P. Barbour, Va. as politicians in whom we have the utmost confidence, (either of whom we would be particularly glad to see nominated by said Convention) yet for the sake of unanimity in our party so essential to our success in the election of a Vice President, we hereby pledge ourselves to support any fit person upon whom said convention may unite.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, viz. J. D. Pemberton, Isaac Williamson, sen. P. M. Powell, T. McFarland, and W. Powell, Esqrs.

On motion, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *North Carolina Journal*, and all other papers friendly to the administration, in this State.

On motion adjourned.

ROBERT POWELL, Chm.

F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.

—O.O.O.O.—

From the United States' Telegraph.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It may not be improper, perhaps, at the present moment, when the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the *Missionaries vs. the State of Georgia*, is being published, that publication should be given to the following extracts from the report of Mr. Madison, in the year 1799, upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia of the preceding year. As that report was only made ten years after the organization of the present Government, and Mr. Madison being generally regarded as the father of the Constitution, it may be considered as a contemporary exposition of that instrument. It is a fatal heresy with most of the politicians of the present day, that they look upon the Supreme Court as the final arbiter between the General Government and the States, without recollecting that it is one of the departments of that Government; and that, as such, itself may assume powers not delegated by the Constitution, and as dangerous to the reserved rights of the States, as either of the other departments.

Mr. Madison's idea seems to be, and I regard it as the true doctrine, that the acts of one department of the Government, when confined within its proper sphere, are as binding upon the States, as those of either of the others; but the acts and decisions of neither (the judiciary as well as the executive or legislative) are so, when unauthorized by the Constitution.

In commenting upon the 3d resolution, Mr. Madison says: "But it is objected that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and so solemn a manner?"

"On this objection it might be observed first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the Judicial Department also, may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution; and consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution, to judge whether the compact has

been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the judiciary, as well as by the executive, or the legislative.

However true, therefore, it may be that the judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact, from which the judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts.—On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power would annul the power delegated it; and the concurrence of this department with the others, in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution, which all were instituted to preserve."

Now, if the decisions of the Supreme Court, in questions of disputed power between the States and the other departments of the General Government, are obligatory and final, what tribunal, I would ask, is to decide between that department and the States, in cases of disputed authority between them?

The issue, between the Supreme Court, as one of the departments of the General Government, and the State of Georgia, is an important one; and it remains to be seen whether or not she will view its decision as a usurpation of power not delegated by the Constitution, what amounts to the same thing, whether it has undertaken to sanction and give effect to unauthorized and unconstitutional acts of the other departments. If the legislative and executive departments have made laws and treaties so deeply affecting the sovereign rights of one of the members of the Confederacy as to render them unconstitutional, the Supreme Court cannot change their character, by concurring with those departments. They remain unchanged by, and are no more binding since, than before the decision of that department. The Supreme Court cannot make, by its decision, that constitutional, which was before unconstitutional.

If, therefore, the acts of Congress and the treaties of the United States with the Indians, to which the Supreme Court undertakes to give effect, and upon which its decision against the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature of Georgia is founded, be viewed by Georgia as a dangerous invasion of her sovereign rights, not warranted by the Constitution, she cannot, with honor to herself, recede from the stand she has taken. Her course is onward, and her neighboring sisters will sustain her.

McKEAN.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We give in another column, the address of our fellow citizens of Hancock, to the people of Georgia, on an important subject, which must at no distant day engage the earnest attention of State. For our own parts we think the sooner it is settled the better. Political science, more than any other science, is built upon experience; free government may be said to have commenced with the independence of these States. The several Constitutions of this confederacy, as they have been successively formed or amended, embody the clearest & best ascertained results of experience wrought out up to that time.

These successive Constitutions therefore, exhibit, as they do, the time when each of the prominent features of the representative polity were adopted; form when taken in order of time, the most distinct and authentic history of progress, and gradual development of the science, & particularly of its application to our social condition. A notice therefore of the dates from which the several Constitutions of the several States have been in operation; noting the composition of their legislative bodies, may not only gratify a liberal curiosity, but may be of real service.

1644 is the date of the Charter of Rhode Island; amended in 1663; and ever since in operation.—Each house consists of a specified number. The Representative of 72 and the Senate of 9 members.

1776. Of all the constitutions formed in this year none now remain in operation, but those of New Jersey, Maryland and N. Carolina. New Jersey has a Legislative council of 14 persons, one from each county. The Rep. are by an act of 1829 to consist of 50, apportioned among the counties.—Maryland has 80 Rep. and 15 Senators, the latter elected every 5 years.

N. Carolina one Senator and two Reps. from each county, and one member each from seven towns.

1790. Two of the States, Pennsylvania and S. Carolina, date their present constitutions from this year. The Pennsylvania House of Rep. can never be less than 60, nor more than 100. The Senators chosen every four years, can never be greater in number than one third, nor less than one fourth of the Representatives. In South Carolina the Representatives are limited to 124, who are apportioned among the several districts; and the Senate, to 45, elected by districts for 4 years; one half being chosen biennially.

1792. N. Hampshire. House of Rep.

one from each town having 154 votes and one for every 390 over that number.—Senate consists of 12 members, chosen by the people, in districts. Delaware has three counties. Each county elects seven Reps. annually, and three Senators triennially.

1793. The present constitution of Vermont was adopted this year. Their House of Rep. consists of one member from each township in the State. They have no Senate, but a council of Censors of 13 persons chosen once in seven years to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate, whether the several branches of the government have done their duty; whether the taxes have been justly laid and collected, &c.

1796. Tennessee. Representatives elected for two years and apportioned. Senators also elected biennially and not to be less than one third, nor more than half the number of Representatives.

1799. Kentucky. The Rep. not to be more than 100, nor less than 58. Senators elected for 4 years, one fourth of them annually; never to be more than 24 nor more than 38.

1802. Ohio. Smallest number of Representatives allowed is 36, largest 72.—Senate elected biennially, largest number, one half, smallest one third of the Representatives.

1812. Louisiana. Representatives elected for two years, to be not fewer than 25, nor more than 50; and apportioned by census every 4 years.—Senate elected for 4 years, one from each 16 of the Senatorial districts.

1816. Indiana. Smallest number of Rep. allowed is 36; largest 100; apportioned among the counties. Senators apportioned in like manner, never to exceed, half nor be less than one third of the Representatives.

1817. Mississippi. At present one Rep. to every 3,000 White inhabitants; but when these shall exceed 60,000, then the Rep. not to be less than 36 nor more than 100. Senators elected for 3 years; one third chosen annually. Their number not to be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the Representatives.

1818. The present constitution of Connecticut, and the constitution of Illinois were adopted in 1818. In Connecticut the representatives are chosen by the towns, most of them sending two, the rest, one each. The Senate must consist of not fewer than 18, nor more than 4 members, elected annually. In Illinois, the number of Representatives not to be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the inhabitants shall amount to 100,000. The Senators elected for 4 years half of them biennially.

1819. Alabama. Representatives cannot be more than 100 nor fewer than 60. Senate not to be more than one third, nor less than a fourth of the Representatives. Elected for three years, one third of them annually.

1820. Maine. Reps. not to exceed 200 nor to be less than 100. Senators elected annually never to be less than 20, nor more than 31.

1821. This year produced the amendments of the constitution of Massachusetts and the new one of New York. Every corporate town in Massachusetts having 150 rateable poles sends one Representative; and another for every additional 225. The Senate is to consist of 40 members, who are chosen by districts annually.—The New York House of Representatives to consist of 125 members—the Senate of 32, chosen every four years in districts.

1830. Virginia has in her Representative branch 134 members, thus apportioned to the several parts of the State.—21 from the 26 counties West of the Alleghany; 25 from the 14 counties between the Alleghany and the Blue ridge; 42 from the 29 counties East of the Blue ridge, and above tide water; and 36 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs upon tide water. Her 32 Senators are apportioned somewhat in the same manner, are elected for four years, and one of one fourth are vacated every year.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR.—In the late Virginia Convention, or Caucus, the Hon. Mr. PENNINGTON passes the following high encomium upon this distinguished Republican; an individual, who, we think, will yet receive the suffrages of the PEOPLE of the South, for the Vice-Presidency, the decision of the Legislative Caucus in Virginia to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Pennington was an original Jackson man—a Jackson man, to use his own words, "when it cost something to be a Jackson man—when some who are now publicly abusing and vilifying him—who were earnestly and eloquently invoking the better genius of the Republic, to save the country from the humiliation and disgrace of his election.—He was for Jackson then, as now, UPON HONESTY & UPON PRINCIPLE."

Can we not, Mr. Chairman, find a man who in talents, habits, principles and experience, would suit the station? In my humble opinion; the respectable and Republican member from the county of Powhatan, has already named such a one. I cordially concur with him in the support of Philip P. Barbour, of the county of Or-

ange. He is the man, of all the men in America, I would prefer—a man, who through a political career of twenty years; in the State and Federal Governments, marked by the most brilliant and striking evidences of talent, firmness and devotion to principle, has yet sustained a moral and domestic character, unshaken by the licentiousness of these times, by the breath of suspicion—in favor of whose fitness for the peculiar duties of the Vice Presidency, we have the strong testimony of three of the most illustrious public bodies that have ever met in America—I mean the Congress of the United States—the Virginia Convention, and the Free Trade Meeting at Philadelphia—who, in a long and successful professional career in the State and Federal Courts, upon the bench and at the bar, has ever been seen to enjoy the highest consideration with all his associates, and to leave every station with increased reputation—who in short, has never been presented to any body, official or popular, without extorting the most extraordinary evidence of general confidence, respect and admiration.

GOLD MINING.

From the *Miners & Farmers Journal*.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.—CONCLUDED.

I before observed, that furnaces were preferable to roasting ores in the open air; in some instances the latter mode is best, when the ores contain a large quantity of native sulphur. In this case the ores are roasted in the following manner: a row of kilns are erected which consist only of a back and side walls but are open to the front; a ventilator is made near the base of the back wall. The fuel is laid at the bottom, the coarse ore thrown upon it and covered with fine ore. Care should be taken with regard to the quantity of fuel, because too much heat would melt the minerals contained in the ore. This plan of roasting seldom completes the process by one heat, because the fuel is consumed too quick and does not cause the thorough decomposition of the heat required and consequently ineffective to separate the volatile substances.

Respecting the structure of reverberatory furnaces for merely preparing the ores for extracting the metal, in other countries it has been found necessary to vary them according to the nature of the ores to be placed therein, and the facilities for obtaining fuel. The adaptation of a particular plan for a furnace is altogether the result of experiment, and it is impossible to say which kind of construction would be preferable for the pyritic ores of this country, no test having been made of them, on account of our loaves not being worked to such an extent, that a separate class of pyritic ores could be formed for the purpose of ascertaining. Judging, however, from analogy, I should think that the reverberatory furnaces most eligible for the service, would be such as are at present in use in Mexico for making "magistral," or in Wales for the roasting of copper ores. These furnaces are so constructed, that the flame may be conducted through the whole space. To be enabled properly to elucidate this plan is impracticable without a draught. These furnaces have from 1 to 4 doors, two on each side, for the convenience of stirring the ore and drawing it out of the furnace: They are commonly from 17 to 22 feet in length, from the bridge to the flue, and from 14 to 16 in width, the fire place for a 4 to 5 feet across by 3 feet, its hopper is placed in the centre of the dome through which the charge passes, usually consisting of about 3 tons, and is distributed equally over the bottom, which is made of fine bricks or square tiles. The fire is then gradually increased and the heat within the dome rendered as great as the ore will bear without being fused or baked together. The charge is drawn out through holes opposite to each door, and falling under the arch of the furnace, remains there until sufficiently cool to be removed.

Respecting the 4th query. The object of mills is to reduce ores to a degree of fineness, equal to that of the particles of gold contained in them, in order to detach and prepare them for the attractive powers of the quicksilver—the object then is the reduction. If the gold be in large particles then the ores need not be so much reduced as if it were in powder. In the Arrastres, likewise in the Chilian mills, the process of grinding and amalgamation is combined. To render this operation perfect it is necessary that the reduction, for two reasons, 1st, with regard to the Chilian mill, to prevent the injurious influence of a current of water on that portion of quicksilver that is in a measure dead during the course of trituration, and rendered buoyant; and 2dly, that degree of temperature necessary for the complete preservation of the affinity of the quicksilver for the gold. It will be seen, therefore, that according to the above principles, neither the Arrastres or Chilian mills are complete, notwithstanding which, they have been and continue to be used in Mexico and the latter in Chili, for local reasons, which to enumerate would require a complete description of the mil-

lological and economical (with regard to the resources) circumstances of the respective countries, altogether foreign to the present subject. In this country it has formerly been the object to recover in the shortest time, the amount of capital invested, without using the necessary precautions to save the ore to the best advantage, and was done at the risk of wasting the greater portion of them in the Chilian mode of grinding. The most approved alteration of the Chilian mill, with regard to simplicity and durability, is that used in France and elsewhere for the purpose of reducing and collecting the gold from sweep washings.

To avoid disadvantages and consequent loss in the Chilian mill; arising from continued escape of a stream of water, also the loss of gold arising out of the cause of not reducing the ore fine enough the Arrastre has been introduced, thereby obviating the difficulties and making the process of grinding more complete, less on the other hand, employing a longer space of time, likewise more care being required in the separation of the quicksilver from the refuse, and much depending on the construction of the washer for the purpose, it being usually perceptible that so loss can be sustained from the Arrastre.

Combining all these circumstances, and applying them to the nature of our ores, no definite conclusion can be drawn from actual trial.

The answer to the 6th query is included in what has been observed in the foregoing remarks, and I will only add that the usual process in Europe, for gold and silver amalgamation, bears no similarity to either of the above named plans, the different qualities of ore being separated by manual labor and the poorer class of them being stamped under a constant stream of water and reduced upon the principle of their respective gravity, passing through a succession of canals, washed upon an inclined plane of shaking tables, and the mass afterwards reduced still finer in horizontal mills upon the principle of those used for flour, and lastly, amalgamated in barrels with internal construction for that purpose.

By this process very poor ore has been worked to advantage, but the comparative cheapness of manual labor is to be taken into consideration.

There has been a description given lately in the *London Mining Review* of an apparatus which appears the most complete for extracting the gold with the greatest economy; and if successful, will cause a new era in gold amalgamation. Some South American Mining Companies have sent intelligent officers to Hungary for the purpose of inspection; some machines have been transported there but no intelligence of their success has yet been received.

RAIL ROADS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

Granville, 30th March, 1838.

Messrs. J. GILLES & SON.

Gentlemen: In compliance with my promise, I now give you such particulars of the Charleston Rail Road, as may aid in forming a correct estimate of our Rail Road project.

Mr. Allen, the Chief Engineer, in his last Report, exhibits the following estimate of the cost of that Rail Road:

135 Miles now under contract for \$5,000,000.
For Rail Road Iron, 12,500
Iron Spikes, 12,500
Piling Machinery, 5,000
Engine Bridge, 1,700
Turn Out, 5,000
Inclined Plane and Double Road, 6,000
Engine Department, 40,000
Contingencies, 100,000
ages &c. 10,000

Total cost of constructing 135 Miles, \$510,000

Being \$4,010 per mile. But as Steam Engines are used on that Road, be added for locomotive power.

Engine to be stationed on inclined plane, 5,000
Six Locomotives, 30,000
One hundred and sixty waggon, 20,000
Water stations, 9,000
\$61,000

Making the whole cost of Road and Locomotives \$571,000 or \$4,961 per mile.

In constructing that Road, after clearing the ground and excavating where it was necessary to attain the proper level, Piles are driven by machinery into the ground on each side of the road, thus forming two rows of Piles five feet apart, and the Piles 24 feet apart in each row. The Piles are then cut to the proper height to preserve the level, and a trench is cut on the upper end. A piece 9 feet long 6 by 9 inches with a mortice in each end to fit the tenor of the Piles, is then placed on the Piles across the Road, and pinned fast. These pieces being 24 feet apart from centre to centre, there are in a mile 812, supported by 1624 Piles (or Posts as they would be called in the common language of the country.) The Rails are placed on these transverse pieces and inside fast by being let into them about 3 inches deep.

of 10 per cent! But will the business of the country furnish as much to transport on each of the contemplated Rail Roads as was transported on Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in that year? Look at the Geography of the State, consider the fertility of the soil, the quantity of produce now carried to other markets, the great increase of production in the upper counties, which cheapening the price of transportation would necessarily occasion, particularly of Wheat,—consider how much rice, fish, tar and Turpentine, would be carried from the lower to the upper country, and how much Flour Tobacco, &c. would be carried from the upper to the lower country for home consumption, and the question may be satisfactorily answered.

The introduction of steam power on Roads, seems destined to effect the same change in transportation by land, that it has done by water. In the above Estimate, I have allowed for three Locomotives of 30 horse power each. Suppose they were to travel at the moderate rate of ten miles an hour, and carry fifty tons each, they would transport one hundred and fifty tons one hundred miles in ten hours! The amount to be transported, according to the above estimate, is eight thousand six hundred and twenty tons per annum, which at 150 tons a day, would take only 57 1/2 days to do the whole year's work! Results so stupendous startle the mind and dispose to incredulity. Nothing short of actual experience can satisfy us that it is possible! This experience we shall soon have, whether we construct our Rail-Roads or not. Our neighbors on each side are engaged in similar works, which will be in operation in the course of next year. We can then see the effects, and as ours will not be well under way by that time, we may profit by their experience.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that without having paid any very particular attention to the subject, I voted against the appropriation bill for making the Survey preparatory to forming these Roads, because I had scarcely a hope that the Legislature or any incorporated Company, would engage in a work so costly, and I doubted the ultimate success of the work even if it were undertaken. Since then I have examined the subject more attentively, and am now perfectly satisfied, that no thing is wanting to insure the success of at least one of the Rail-Roads, but for the community to attend to the subject, and obtain sufficient information to form correct calculations. The abortive attempts at Internal Improvement in our State, and the heavy losses sustained by those who adventured their money, has produced a prejudice against every attempt of the kind. It would be easy to show why each of those attempts failed; and that the causes which produced those failures would not operate to defeat the Rail-Road Scheme, but having been already sufficiently tedious, I must conclude, Yours, &c.

JAMES WYCHE.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM ADVOCATE. [COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Editor:

It appears from passing events that the political world is aroused to action, and that every individual, from the President down to the most private citizen, has entered the political field with a zeal and ardor, seldom, if ever before witnessed in this country. In every quarter of the Union, meetings and caucuses have been held, professing to have the welfare and happiness of our country at heart; but I awfully fear, they are secondary considerations when put in competition with the advancement or promotion of a party or particular individual. If there ever was a time when the plain, honest, and thinking people of North-Carolina, should turn a deaf ear to the voice of office-seekers and political demagogues, who are willing to sacrifice principles and the good of our country for office, or the triumph of a party or individual; that time has now arrived. The elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Vice-Presidency, is recommended by some, and impressed upon us as being most likely to redound to the good of our country and the harmony of its citizens.

Now, sir, if this individual is to be recommended to the people of N. Carolina; let those (both in the church and out) who so warmly and zealously advocate his cause, with professions of the utmost solicitude and concern for the interest of the good honest people, lay before them a full, fair and impartial exposition of the part that Van Buren acted towards the tariff of 1828—let them canvass fairly and honestly, his whole political career which will be found marked with selfishness, intrigue, changing to suit his own individual advancement, prescription, and a love of party rather than of country. Did he not actively espouse the cause of Mr. Clinton, the Federalist, in preference to Mr. Madison, the republican? What will those scrupulously republican gentlemen say to this? But Mr. Editor, notwithstanding the many objections to Van Buren, together with his high tariff principles, which, apart from all others, should forever exclude from him the support of the South for any office whatever; we have among us men who make the warmest professions for Southern rights and interests, and who manifest both publicly and privately the most hostile feelings towards the tariff recommending to the people of North-Carolina as the most suitable person for their suffrages for Vice President, this same individual, who used the utmost of his abilities in fixing upon them, their present oppressions. Will the people of North-Carolina support Martin Van Buren who is the very author of the present tariff, which has thrown our country into convulsions, and which threatens the dissolution of the Union? Will, I say, the

plain, honest people of North-Carolina support this individual whose political course has been so inimical to their interest? No, sir, I think I can venture to answer for them. What will our Northern brethren think of us, who are holding meetings after meeting, expressive of our distress, and sending memorials to Congress, praying a reduction of the tariff; if we, in the place of this, support a man for the second (and in all probability for the first) office in the government, who is one of the leading advocates of the tariff? In vain may we look and hope for redress so long as we pursue this course. Let us as oppressed citizens, unite in one solid phalanx, and like Hercules, lay our shoulders to the wheel—let us turn our backs upon every individual that may ask our suffrages, who has ever directly or indirectly, or who may hereafter aid the tariff or any of its advocates—let us fill our offices with original and undeviating anti-tariff men, showing thereby, that we are sincere in our opposition to the American System. But it is argued that we can not be friends to Gen. Jackson and his administration, and oppose his peculiar friend, Van Buren. Is Van Buren the only friend of the President who is qualified to fill the chair of the Vice President? Has he not been connected with all the broils and party disputes that have so distracted our country for the last eighteen months? Has he not been very justly rejected by the Senate as minister to London, for causes that rendered him unfit for the station; and yet he is, of all the friends of Gen. Jackson the only man deserving & worthy of our support. This is indeed, Mr. Editor, a strange doctrine. The question to be decided, sir, is between ourselves and our country, and not between ourselves and the President. We are not called on to select a Vice President to rule over Gen. Jackson but to preside over the Senate, and in case of death or resignation of the President, to preside over this great and powerful nation; and in making that selection, we are required to examine well, the individual's principles and general character. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he true to the constitution and his country?—These are the questions to be asked, and not whether he is the choice of the President or not. I will conclude my remarks, Mr. Editor, by requesting the people of North-Carolina, to disapprove of the nomination for Vice President that may be made by the Baltimore Convention, and oppose it, as they oppose a political apostate, who expect to force Van Buren that is unworthy of our confidence into the chair of the Vice President and thereby into the Presidency, by pinning him to the popularity of Andrew Jackson. I will, for one, refuse any ticket that has the name of Martin Van Buren on it.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Extracts from a circular addressed to his constituents, by the Hon. Mr. Nuckolls; a very worthy member from the State of South Carolina, which has recently appeared in the Southern (S. C.) Whig.

"No, gentlemen, I am not for submission. When I find my State cut off from those hopes of relief from Congress, which a patriot and lover of the Union ought to induce, then, in company with the sister States of the South, I would advocate a withdrawal. This state of things I do not regard as now existing—I pray to God they may never exist."

"Should this declaration fail of the desired effect on Congress, I would then confirm it in practice by withdrawing in a body from the Union, and erecting, south of the Potomac, an independent republic or confederacy of States, based on the principles of free trade, Jeffersonian politics."

Mr. Nuckolls belongs to what is called the Union Party of that State, and we have published these extracts with a view of illustrating the truth of a remark which we some time since made, that the party who advocate the right of a State to interpose, to arrest the unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, will be found, in the end, to be the true Union Party; and that those who have assumed the name of Unionists will ultimately divide into two parties—one in favor of unqualified submission, the other of *disunion*. Mr. Nuckolls, as appears by these extracts, openly avows himself in favor of the latter, should no satisfactory adjustment of the tariff be finally made. This division is the natural result of the doctrines advocated by the Union Party; the basis of whose creed is that there is no constitutional power on the part of the State, to arrest encroachments on the part of the General Government, and, of course, according to their conception, whenever the ballot box proves ineffectual to arrest the encroachment of power, the naked alternative of unqualified submission, or the dissolution of the Union itself, is presented. They recognize no remedy against encroachments, but the destruction of the Government itself. Not so the State Right or Whig Party—believing with Mr. Jefferson that each State in virtue of its reserved sovereignty, has a right to interpose, to protect the constitution against the encroachments of power, they will be found to be equally opposed to submission on one side, and disunion on the other—being alike the determined foes both of consolidation and dissolution. After all the calumnies which have been heaped upon them, the charges of anarchy, disorganization, and disunion, they will, in the hour of trial, be found to be the faithful and intrepid friends of the Union itself. The Whig spirit which impels them to resist encroachment and consolidation, will equally impel them to resist any attempt to destroy our beautiful political fabric, reared by the virtue, the patriotism, and wisdom of our ancestors.

E. S. Telegraph.

University of N. C. March, 31, 1832.

Mr. Editor.

Will you so far oblige a subscriber as to insert Mr. Goode's Speech, delivered in the Legislative convention of Virginia? you will find it in either of the last Richmond Papers. It is an excellent speech; exposes in a masterly manner the inconsistency of those who are intriguing to get Martin Van Buren hoisted into the Vice Presidency, and at the same time denouncing Mr. Clay for his Tariff principles. I am no Clay man, never was nor do I expect to be—but I confess I would rather have him President than a man who has no principle political or moral whatever—I would not trouble you on this subject, but from certain indications in the Eastern part of the State, it is evident that an attempt will be made, to introduce the same system in our own State.—If therefore I should be much gratified to see the above mentioned Speech in your paper.—It is high time, that the minds of the people should be disabused on this subject.—It is yet to be seen whether the people in this state can be hood-winked and kicked into a support of Martin Van Buren as they have most shamefully been in Virginia. Would it not be well to run a Southern man on the Jackson Ticket in this State? What do you say to P. P. Barbour? Including the hope that you will comply with my request I remain your obedient servant.

A Subscriber.

Speech of Mr. GOODE, of Mecklenburg, in the Virginia Caucus.

Mr. Chairman: I have two sources of regret, in rising to address the meeting at this late hour.—First, that in our deliberations any incident should have occurred, calculated to produce personal displeasure; and secondly, I, in common with others, must lament the probable, if not unavoidable, division of those heretofore most firmly united. It has been said of certain members of this meeting, that they are actuated by an uncompromising spirit. I, myself, am embraced within this description, because I favor the nomination of P. P. Barbour.—But, sir, this course is unjust, we cherish the spirit of conciliation; and if those who oppose this nomination will present a candidate for whom we can vote conscientiously, we will forego our preferences, great as they may be, and yield up the pretensions of Mr. Barbour. Gentlemen decline their overture; and I shall give to Mr. B., as an earnest of my friendship, something stronger than empty professions. I shall sustain him by word and by deed. Sir, we propose a candidate of acknowledged ability, and one who, through a long political life, has sustained the principles and the best interest of this Republic. Even the gentleman from the county of Jefferson, (Mr. Daniel,) who is opposed to the nomination of Mr. B., and thoroughly and intimately acquainted with his history, has been able to detect but one act of his life, which merits even the slightest censure, and that was but an error of omission. He once failed to vote against the Bank of the United States; but he has since voted against it, although it obtained the signature of James Madison. Sir, no man can doubt but that the nomination of Mr. B. would be hailed with enthusiasm by the people of Virginia; and yet they are to be deprived of the opportunity of bestowing their suffrage on a favorite fellow citizen, through the apprehension that the vote of the State may be lost, or thrown away. Every argument urged by our opponents rests on that foundation. We must make no nomination; the College of Electors must convene unpledged, to prevent the possibility of losing our vote; but did it not occur to gentlemen, that the possibility of that contingency is provided against, by the resolution of the gentleman from Powhatan? Mr. Miller, Sir, the resolution expressly provides, that, if it should "clearly appear that P. P. Barbour cannot obtain such a support as to ensure his being one of the two highest candidates," the Electors shall be left to exercise their full and free discretion. Here, then, is the provision for the apprehended contingency; and there can be no necessity for adopting the resolution of the gentleman from Petersburg, (Mr. Brown)—at least, for the reason assigned by that gentleman and his friends. Sir, we must look for some other motive; we must be able to assign some other reason, to justify this departure from established usage.—This violation of the rule which has heretofore obtained, on occasions similar to the present. That rule has been, to recommend both a President and Vice President. It is true, there have been some exceptions to this rule; but those exceptions merely strengthen the rule. Sir, it is proper under the General Ticket System, that such a practice should be observed. It is an act of justice to the people, and to the College of Electors. If we make no nomination, the people will be deprived of their only opportunity to express their preference among the candidates—to approve or reject the candidate whom it is designed the College of Electors shall support. They will be deprived of the only opportunity which they can enjoy, of indicating to the Editors the individual whom they regard as worthy of their confidence. Should we make no nomination, the Electors will be deprived of all opportunity of ascertaining the will of their constituents, and will be constrained to make the election in the absence of all knowledge as to that will. The election will not be made by the people, but by the College of electors, without regard to, or knowledge of the wishes of the people. The

object of the resolution of the gentleman from Petersburg, (Mr. Brown), is to suppress the expression of the popular will.—Its effect will be, to substitute, for the will of the constituent body, the discipline and management of party; to transfer the election from the people to the managers of a party, and of the people. The gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Preston) has adverted to a blank—to be filled by whom?—By the intrigues of a party. Shall we, the representatives of the people, make such an arrangement for our constituents? By adopting the resolution of the member from Petersburg, we effectually strafe the popular voice—whilst that of the member from Powhatan, will concentrate the public mind on one, who deserves to be beloved and honored. But the gentleman who here represents the county of Jefferson (the Lt. Gov.) apprehends, that making the nomination, we shall devolve the election of Vice President on the Senate of the United States—which body he feels himself authorized to denounce, in terms of very severe reproach. And what, sir, is the crying sin of the Senate, which has subjected it to this heavy denunciation?—It is the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. Sir, shall this principle obtain?—Shall we set this fatal example,—that the representatives of a sovereign State shall take upon themselves to redress the injuries of a rejected nominee? Shall we vote for Mr. V. B. because he was rejected by the Senate? Is this the whole force of his claim on our gratitude, that he was declared unworthy, by an august tribunal, who, of all others, must be best acquainted with his political character?—Does it become us to take part in that controversy, and at once to condemn the Senate, for the independent exercise of its unquestioned right of refusing to advise the President, to confer a most important appointment on one whom they conscientiously believed to be unworthy, or, on unfit for the station? Sir, the independence of the Senate is essential to the true prosperity of the American people. Its character is the pride and glory of the nation.—Should we sustain this appeal from its decision—from continuing the able and trusty constitutional advisers—they will degenerate into the mere creatures and menials of the President—ready to subvert most obsequiously his most capricious purposes. But the gentleman has not shown that this election of V. President can be kept from the Senate, by any act of ours. On the contrary, I think it clearly demonstrable, from data furnished by himself, that it must devolve upon that body, whether Mr. Barbour be nominated or not. He states, that under the Apportionment Bill, there will be 368 electoral votes—of these be assign 95 to Mr. Sergeant, 92 to Mr. Van Buren, and 53 to Mr. Barbour—Pennsylvania, to Mr. Wilkins; the others are divided between Mr. Johnson of Kentucky and Mr. Smith of S. C.—145 electoral votes will be necessary to make an election; and the partiality of a generous and sanguine friend can only assign to Mr. V. B. 92—so that he cannot be elected by the people. Mr. Sergeant can receive but 95; and this is probably a greater number than will be given to any other one candidate. So that, if the calculations of the gentleman be correct, an election will be made by the people. The Senate must make the election; and we know to a moral certainty, that V. B. cannot obtain a majority of that body. All who voted for his late rejection, may be expected to deny him their suffrages; whilst there are others, who voted for his confirmation through a just deference to the wishes of the President, and a just estimate of circumstances, growing out of the relations of Great Britain and America, who could not take upon themselves the responsibility of giving him an original appointment. Under these circumstances can it be expected of us to forego the pretensions of Mr. Barbour, in favor of one, whom we can only sustain at the sacrifice of our sacred principles?

Sir, the Lieutenant Governor has read long extracts from a pamphlet said to have been written by G. McDuffie, and to have been avouched by James Hamilton, Jr., distinguished and honored sons of South Carolina; who reflect lustre and glory on the land of their nativity. These documents are introduced, I presume to establish the purity and consistency of Mr. Van Buren! or perhaps the unworthiness of P. P. Barbour!! I can conceive of no purpose for which they could have been produced, connected with Mr. McDuffie, and Gov. Hamilton. I do not intend to make a formal vindication of these two distinguished statesmen, but I may ask of the Lt. Governor, whether he will extend to them the same justice and charity which he graciously vouchsafes to Martin Van Buren.—The pamphlet from which the gentleman has quoted, was written when the author, together with the author of the "encomiastic advertisement," were in truth, young men. It was but the ebullition of youthful fire. If their present opinions be at variance with those expressed in this pamphlet—we may at least give them credit for sincerity—since by their conversion, they threw themselves into an ascertained minority. But if for this offence, these gentlemen are to be regarded as unpardonable sinners, how has Mr. Van Buren found favour in the sight of their inexorable judgment? It is known to the American People, that when he was far advanced in life—when he was in truth a practiced politician—a Senator from the great State of New York, he voted for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road—an exaction of tribute, from the citizens of the Commonwealth—for treading the soil of the Commonwealth! An exercise of sovereignty over the territory of an Independent, Sovereign State!! A grosser violation of the Constitution, than any of which the gentleman can convict Jno. C. Calhoun, to whom he has made unfavorable

allusion. But for this offence, Mr. Van Buren has received full and free pardon—and his profession of faith as set forth in his speech on the powers of Vice President are relied on as indisputable evidence of the purity of his present political principles. But, sir, I am at a loss to account for this comparison between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren. I have to learn that Mr. C. is a candidate for any office—and I have also to learn, that Mr. Barbour would become his supporter. Is it just then, to enlist against Mr. Barbour, the odium which has been artfully excited against Calhoun, and other generous sons of S. Carolina?—the odium which attaches to Nullification?—a term by the way which I would gladly hear defined. Sir, I have read all the speeches of P. P. Barbour, and I may safely hazard the assertion, that there is not one sentiment avowed, at variance with our doctrines of '93, or unworthy of a son of the Old Dominion. But, sir, it will not do to peruse the speeches, or scan the life of Mr. Van Buren.—Principles and opinions will be detected, little calculated to enhance his pretensions to the confidence of Virginia.—On the great question of Internal Improvement, we have already observed his equivocal position. He has once given his support to the doctrine in its most extensive—most odious form—and the evidence of his having relinquished those opinions, is contained in a speech, designed for the destruction of Messrs. Adams and Clay—and the necessary tendency of which, was to conciliate the favor of the Jackson Party. On the great subject of the Tariff, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Nation—and excited such strong emotions here—which has infused sentiments of political hostility into the several Members of the American Confederacy—which has agitated and convulsed the American Republic, and filled the Patriot with apprehension for the integrity and durability of the Union—he is acknowledged to be opposed to us in feeling, and in principle.—He voted for the abominable Tariff of 1828. Some extenuation of his guilt has been attempted, by attributing his conduct to the obligation of instructions. Sir, I cannot speak adversely of those instructions—I do not believe that the friends of Mr. V. B. can speak confidently of their character. But I have the strongest assurance, that if they enjoined it on him to sustain the Tariff, they were in strict unison with his own sentiments—for I well remember that a meeting of the Citizens of Albany was convened in 1827, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention; which meeting was attended by Mr. Van Buren, who addressed it at considerable length, avowing himself to be a friend of the Tariff; and actually expressing his surprise, that it should have been brought into question; as it was known that he was personally and extensively interested in sustaining the Tariff policy. Sir, that we have anything to hope from him on the subject of the Tariff—great and vital as that question is—his friends do not even pretend to affirm.

Mr. Van Buren is justly responsible for the project for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue. I have heard this evening for the very first time, that he was not the projector of that scheme. It is the first time I ever heard it questioned. I yet believe him to have been the author of this device to allure the States—the large States greatly involved in debt. It is a most tempting lure—and that he is the author, I have but little doubt.—Where Sir, is the redeeming trait in his character? Where is the solitary act of his life which challenges the gratitude or the admiration of the American People? Where is that identity of feeling—where that coincidence of views—which entitles him to our special confidence and support? He cannot command our unqualified faith, upon the subject of Internal Improvements. He is unswervingly against us on the Tariff—a very unusual attitude for him to assume—and through his agency, we are threatened with the distribution of the Surplus Revenue.

But we are told he is opposed to the States Bank. Has he furnished any evidence of his willingness to destroy that institution, except by the substitution of any other monster, far more hideous and devouring? Sir we have no such evidence. If the United States Bank be destroyed, it is proposed to substitute the Exchange Bank and great as may be our objection to the present Bank, and just as is our opposition to the renewal of its charter, we must entertain objections yet more strong, and cherish an opposition yet more violent, to the creation of an Exchange Bank, gliding to the Federal Executive, the entire control, of the entire circulating medium of the nation.—Add to the present power and patronage of such a Bank, blend them in one exalted personage; he will enjoy an authority, which nothing can resist; he will hold at his mercy, our virtues, and our liberties. But the practice has here obtained, of screening Mr. Van Buren from the odium and responsibility of these objectionable measures, by interposing the name of our venerated President. Gentlemen throw upon the President, all which is hateful, or disgusting; all which they cannot undertake to defend. But if there be any thing glorious in his career, Mr. Van Buren is admitted to his full share of the credit. And this is the only acceptable or admissible evidence of devotion to the President—Sir, I should regard such conduct as a very equivocal earnest of regard for the President; as a suspicious evidence of solicitude for his lasting fame. Sir, it has been insisted that many charges have been urged against Mr. Van Buren, in the absence of all positive proof. I have relied on no objections to the private character of the gentleman—but I may be allowed to suggest, that, to suspect a politician, is to condemn him. Men have a right to be satisfied in the selection of their Representatives

Cost of Iron may be imported and delivered at our wharves at \$51	\$967,00
Cost of Iron Spikes do. at 9 cts.	106,00
Cost of Piles of different lengths not hewed at 1 1/2 cts each	208,00
Cost of Transverse Piles, 9 feet long & by 9 inches, counting side and edge	9185 ft.
Cost of Running feet of Rails 6 by 12 inches do do 14080 ft.	33,215 feet.
at \$50 per 1000 ft.	464,80

Cost of materials to one mile	\$1,642,80
Superintending work, \$250. Drying Piles \$500	800,00
Clearing ground and contingencies	287,70

The cost per mile on the most favorable ground.

To this sum, add for Engineering, superintending, excavating, when necessary to preserve the level, and the additional cost of Piling in places which require the road to be raised much above the surface to preserve the level, and it would probably swell the cost to \$3500 per mile.—This might be sufficient to construct a Rail-Road over a level country; but over a broken country it would cost \$4000 per mile on the most favorable location. If the Roads should require extensive excavations, the cost would greatly exceed this amount. Wages and provisions being cheaper here, than in South-Carolina, we could construct a Road for less than it would cost there, and by availing ourselves of their experience, avoid many of the errors and disappointments incident to all new undertakings.

Summe then that we could construct 100 miles of Rail-Road for	\$400,000
Three Locomotives at \$5,000	15,000
Five Wagons	10,000
Water stations	2,000

Total cost of 100 miles, \$427,000

The enquiry now arises what quantity of produce, and what number of passengers, would pass on the road. In the absence of all certain data, I submit the following Estimate, based on Mr. McNeill's Report of Commodities transported on the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in the year ending 1st June 1831:

36,248 Bales Cotton imported average 300 lbs each	4,774,400 lbs.
600 Hhd. Tobacco 12	631,200
3,000 bush. Wheat 60	261,000
10,000 cts of Flour 200	9191,900
100 half do.	100,10,000
1,500 casks Seed 200	250,500
15 Barrels Spirits 500	4,900
34,404 bushels Salt 56	5,604,384
5100 Hhd. & Pipes 1000	5,105,000
3191 barrels 300	639,200
100 Tons 500	50,000
1001 Tons Iron 3000	461,000
50 Casks Lime 500	75,300

14,787,884

equal to 7969 tons.

Articles not enumerated Freight	11,449,69
Toll	1,124,06

1000 tons at 10 cts per mile, 78,000,00

add for carrying U. States Mail and passengers 638,715,36

Total amount of receipts \$110,000,00

From this amt. deduct wear & tear of Locomotives 25 per cent.

96,550.

Wear & tear of Roads at 10 per cent.

40,006.

Superintendence, wood & oil for Locomotives - 8,760

55,000

The act of incorporation allows the Company to charge four cents for toll and freight etc. for carriage of a Ton per mile.

The above estimate is made at 16 cents which would yield a profit of more than 194 per cent. on the capital employed.—

If the estimate be made at 12 cents as allowed by law it would be more than 18 per cent. profit, after paying the annual expense and providing for renewing the road once in ten years, and the Locomotives once in four years. If the Road were to cost \$5000 per mile, it would still yield a

